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PROGRAMME

OF

An Enlarged Organization

OF THE

✓  
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.



Athens, Ga.  
SLEDGE & CHASE,  
PRINTERS.



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## Minutes.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

The Prudential Committee met to-day. Present, Wm. L. Mitchell, Chairman, Messrs. Billups, H. Cobb, T. R. R. Cobb and Hull.

After considerable conversation in relation to the University of Georgia, it was decided that the Chairman prepare a paper, to be submitted on Monday next, on that subject; when the committee adjourned to meet on that day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

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MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859.

The Prudential Committee met, according to adjournment.— Present, as on Saturday, with the addition of Messrs. Moore and Jackson; when the Chairman submitted the following paper or report, which being read, after discussion, on motion of H. Cobb, it was

*Resolved;* That the Chairman be requested to submit the same by letter to each member of the Board of Trustees, with a view of affording them an opportunity of considering its suggestions, in advance of the Annual Meeting next; and the members of this committee being unanimous in the opinion that the fire-proof three-story building, heretofore contemplated by the Board of Trustees, should at once be built, earnestly request an early and a favorable reply to that portion of the Report.

Ordered, that these minutes and the Report of the Chairman be printed. Adjourned.

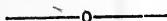
WM. L. MITCHELL, Chairman.

# THE REPORT

The report of the Commission on the  
State of the Union, 1964, is a  
comprehensive study of the  
country's economic, social, and  
political conditions. It provides  
a detailed analysis of the  
country's progress and challenges  
in various fields, including  
education, health, and the  
environment. The report also  
discusses the government's  
policies and programs, and  
offers recommendations for  
improving the country's  
overall performance.

The report is organized into  
several sections, each focusing  
on a specific area of the  
country's development. The  
first section discusses the  
country's economic situation,  
including its growth, inflation,  
and unemployment. The second  
section deals with the social  
conditions, such as poverty,  
education, and health. The  
third section covers the  
political and administrative  
aspects of the country's  
governance. The fourth  
section discusses the  
environmental issues and  
the government's efforts to  
address them. The final  
section provides a summary  
of the findings and  
recommendations.

# THE REPORT.



In view of the resignation of Dr. Church, which goes into effect on the first day of next January, and the necessity of presenting the University of Georgia to the people of the State in a manner and with an organization calculated to command the confidence of the public; and in order that the Trustees of the College may have time for reflection upon a subject of vast practical importance, and of suggesting amendments thereto, the following Programme of a new and enlarged organization, within the means at present at command of the Board, is respectfully submitted :

## I.

To establish an Institute, combining all the instruction given in a well regulated village Academy and the Freshman and Sophomore Classes in College, and having sufficient capacity to board all its pupils from a distance, and observing such constant watchfulness as to secure and protect the morals of its pupils, and advance their education as rapidly and as certainly as their natural endowments and previous training will admit; in a word, so to organize this fundamental feature of the whole programme, that the citizen bringing his son or ward here to be trained, will feel that he is as safe or safer than at home, and that his mind will certainly be educated. This is the right of the citizen, and therefore the duty of the Trustees to secure, if practicable. No plan has been suggested that promises so well.

The effort to advance the age of admission into the Freshman Class, is deemed impracticable in the present state of College education in the United States; and it seems to be generally conceded, that boys, at the tender age of fourteen or fifteen, are unfit to be left to themselves, as they are in a great measure, under the present College regimen in the

United States ; and that the foundation of failure, if not of ruin, is laid in the Freshman and Sophomore years of College life—a result that might be anticipated if we had no experience on the subject. And hence, the scheme submitted, contemplates the abolishing of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and having them instructed in the Institute herein contemplated, and there to remain and be watched over night and day, till fully prepared for the Junior Class, which each pupil of the Institute should be allowed to enter without examination by the College Faculty, upon the certificate of the Faculty of the Institute.—The Institute should be conducted upon the self-sustaining principle, which it is believed can be done from the start, and that soon it would yield a surplus, after amply paying its Faculty.—A suitable location within the corporate limits of Athens, and yet sufficiently isolated, can be procured. It has been suggested that the Institute might be properly ranked as a Gymnasium.

## II.

To establish a College proper, with only Junior and Senior Classes, each of one year's duration as at present, with the same curriculum as now prescribed, except that these Classes might be relieved of a few studies that more properly belong to the University Schools hereafter to be mentioned ; and that more time might thus be given to the seven liberal Arts and Sciences which are regarded as the true training studies for the youthful mind ; as, for example, the Law of Nations might very properly be turned over to the Law School ; the Professorship of Agriculture taken out of the College proper, and made to constitute one of the University Schools. Thus the students of the College proper, would be advanced in age and education so far as to realise the responsibilities of their position, and be very suitable subjects for that species of government existing in the Colleges of the United States, and have their characters sufficiently formed to insure well-grounded hopes of their success in study, and the maintainance of good morals. For efficient instruction in the College proper, there would be needed the President of the University and four Professors. The Pres-



ident, however, should not be confined to the business of instruction. As the head of the Board of Trustees, his energies should be given to the general advancement of all the departments of the Institution; to intercourse with the public; to the entertainment of visitors; in a word, to all the external relations of the Institution—keeping it before the public, and promoting its interests by all the means naturally suggested to one who undertakes the office as a labor of love—and none other is fit for a post so high, so honorable and so useful.

To sustain the College proper, there must be an income sufficient to pay the President and four Professors. But more of this hereafter.

### III.

To establish University Schools, each independent of the other, and also of the College proper, so far as such schools can be made self-sustaining; and under this division of the Programme may be suggested—

(1.) The Medical College of Georgia, located in the city of Augusta, which Institution is willing to be incorporated with the University of Georgia, upon the following terms, specified in the letter of Dr. Joseph Jones, and which is as follows:

AUGUSTA, April 21, 1859.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, ESQ.—ATHENS, GA.:

*My Dear Sir:*—In accordance with your request, I laid your proposition to connect the Medical College of Georgia with the University of Georgia, before the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of Georgia.

The Trustees and officers of the Medical College of Georgia received your proposition favorably, and have authorized me to state, that the following terms will be the basis of the contemplated union of the Medical College of Georgia with the State University.

1. The Faculty of the Medical College shall constitute a Prudential Committee for the Government of the College, and

for the preservation of the College buildings, apparatus, and museum, and for the regulation of its internal polity.

2. In filling any vacancy which may occur in the Faculty of the Medical College, or any new Professorship which may be hereafter created, the Faculty shall have the right of nomination.

3. No new Professorship shall be created without the consent of the Faculty, or without their recommendation.

4. No changes shall be made in the times or length of the courses, or in the number of the Lectures, except upon the recommendation of the Faculty.

The Faculty of the Medical College shall be the exclusive judges of the qualifications of candidates for graduation, and shall have the privilege of conferring the degree of M. D. upon such persons as they may select.

6. The Officers of the Medical College shall be supported by the sale of their lecture tickets, and shall have no claim upon the present endowment of the University of Georgia.

7. The whole College property, Buildings, Apparatus, Library and Museum, which has cost the Faculty sixty-five thousand dollars, (\$65,000) will be transferred by the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of Georgia, to the University of Georgia.

These terms will give you something definite, upon which to base your plans: without doubt more definite legislation will be needed.

The Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the Medical College of Georgia, desire a free interchange of opinions, with the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia. It will give them pleasure to receive your own ideas and plans. Several of the Trustees of the Medical College of Georgia, are under the impression that by the Charter of the University of Georgia, the Board of Trustees have the power to found or adopt Schools of Medicine, Law or Divinity. If this opinion be correct, the union might be consummated without State legislation.

I feel confident that you will consider these terms both liberal and just. With kindest regards, I remain,

Very Respectfully,

JOSEPH JONES.

This connexion, if consummated, would enable us to procure for the Schools of applied science hereafter named, professors or Lecturers who being employed in the Medical school but four months in Winter, would find it their interest to employ some months in each year at Athens. Some of them are willing to undertake the labors without other compensation than the sale of tickets. Through their influence also, and the advantages afforded, we may confidently hope to attract students of medicine to prosecute kindred branches of science during the Summer months in these schools.

(2.) A Law School : with three Professors, having terms of at least eight months in each year, in which facilities for the best legal Education shall be offered. Gentlemen highly competent, and well-known to the public are ready to undertake this department looking only to the fees for remuneration.

(3.) An Agricultural School : the foundation for which has been laid by the donation of the late Dr. Terrell, and which so far as Lectures upon Agriculture are concerned will be free to the public, with which we propose to combine a school for the application of Chemistry to the Industrial Arts, thus furnishing full employment to that Professor, with adequate compensation for increased labors.

(4.) A School of Civil Engineering and applied Mathematics : the Professor to be paid in part from the Treasury of the University, until, as we may hope from the practical nature of this department, and its great value to a state rapidly developing its physical capacities, it shall become self-sustaining.

For the establishment of all these highly important and useful departments of a University, we have abundant means with our present income. If as we believe, the system should prove efficient in its workings, and an increasing patronage, State appropriations or individual liberality, shall enable us to do so, we can enlarge its usefulness by the addition of a Commercial

School for the instruction of our young men in the great principles and history of Trade, the channels of Foreign Commerce, the duties of Merchants. And finally any other Schools for instruction in any Branch of Uuseful Knowledge that will sustain themselves.

#### IV.

Another feature contemplated in the scheme, is the establishment of Scholarships, by persons making their last wills and testaments, in terms of the Act of the Legislature, entitled ‘An Act to encourage persons making a will, to provide a permanent fund, for the Collegiate preparation and education of indigent boys or young men.’ Assented to, December 22, 1857, and to be found in the Pamphlet of that year, p. 11, 12. It will be observed upon examining this Act, that the testator or donor can fix the Collegiate or educational advowson at pleasure, so that the State holding the fund and paying the interest semi-annually, her bond for the principal may be held by the Trustees of the University, and the interest applied to the education of such indigent boy or young man as may be presented for its benefit by the son or daughter of the testator or donor, and so the advowson pass from father to son, by will, and thus liberal education be secured to the indigent descendants of decayed families, and the cause of sound learning be promoted.—A proper sum for the establishment of such a Scholarship, would be five thousand dollars.

And another feature, kindred to the above, is the establishment of Fellowships, by persons of wealth—the Fellows to be elected by the different Colleges of the State, in whom the right of presentation may be vested by the founder, and be taken from its graduating class by the College enjoying such right.—These Fellows will attend such of the University Schools as they may desire, and enjoy such advantages for the promotion of learning and knowledge, as they may find established here. And here they may fully prepare themselves to discharge the duties of Professors in College. It would require all of ten thousand dollars to found a Fellowship. This feature would form a link between us and all other Colleges.

And lastly, in this feature, it is believed that the Trustees and the friends of the Institution, by such influences as they may enjoy, can, from time to time, induce persons of great wealth to endow Professorships in the College proper, Schools in the University, and appropriate a part of their riches to advance a high civilization in our State, in all practicable ways.

## V.

The Honors to be established for the foregoing enlargement of our Institution, may be designated as follows :

(1.) A certificate of the successful prosecution of all the studies in the Institute, signed by its Faculty, to enable the holder to admission into the Junior Class of the College proper, without examination.

(2.) A Diploma of Bachelor of Arts, to each student who passes successfully through the College proper, signed by the Faculty.

(3.) The Degree of Master of Arts to all graduates of this or other Colleges of three years standing, and of good moral character, or to such graduates as have passed a year in the University Schools, and maintained good morals.

(4.) The Degree of Bachelor of Law, to all Law Students who have attended the Lectures of the Professors, and secured their approbation. It is contemplated to ask the Legislature to pass a law, authorizing and requiring the Clerk of any Superior Court, or of the Supreme Court, to issue a license to plead and practice law, as now done upon examination, by the presentation of the Diploma, without examination, upon the payment of the usual fee.

(5.) The Degree of Doctor of Medicine, by the Medical Faculty, as now practised.

(6.) The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy to such Students in the University Schools as shall spend two years therein, and become proficient in at least three of the Schools.

(7.) The Degree of Doctor of Divinity is to be conferred only upon eminent Divines.

(8.) The Degree of Doctor of Laws is to be conferred upon men of eminence, and as the highest literary honor in our power to bestow.

## VI.

It is believed that much, if not all of the foregoing Programme, can be carried into successful operation. Certainly all, except some of the University Schools, can be accomplished within present means, which we proceed to submit. We have

Bank stock, pledged by the State to yield—	\$8,000
Tuition of 60 Students, in College proper,	3,000
Rents of Professor's Houses,	1,000

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\$12,000

Expenses of College Proper:—

President's Salary,	\$2,500
Four Professors do.	8,000
Secretary and Treasurer,	500
Contingencies,	1,000

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\$12,000

The above estimates of income are placed at the lowest figure. We are satisfied that the Bank Stock may be relied upon to yield \$10,000 for some years to come; that the number of students will exceed sixty before the end of the first year after the programme goes into operation; and hence, we consider the support of the College proper provided for as above specified. Then the Medical College is also provided for in Augusta.

The Law School will probably be furnished the use of Judge Lumpkin's and Mr. T. R. R. Cobb's valuable Libraries, and this part of the University will be self-sustaining.

The Agricultural School, is already partially endowed, and with that endowment, by Dr. Terrell, can maintain itself.

Now the Institute, with its three Professors; the College proper, with the President of the whole, and its four Professors; the Medical College, with its eight Professors; the Law School with its three Professors; and the Agricultural School and its one Professor, will present an array of twenty Professors in the Annual Catalogue; and exhibit the University of Georgia before the public in an attitude altogether desirable. So far, everything is clear. But to have the Institute and these University Schools, we must have buildings and other property; and the question arises, where is the money to come from to do this?

We reply, we have in Bonds and Notes, about	\$33,600
And that we can save from income this year, about	3,000
	<hr/>
Making the sum of	\$36,600

Which we propose to apply to the erection of a fire-proof three story building, one story of which is to be appropriated to Libraries, one story to the Museum, and one story to Lecture Rooms for the Law School, the Agricultural School, and the other University Schools mentioned above, as the same may come into existence from time to time, together with such extra Lectures by Professors Extraordinary as we may be able to secure; and we know we can procure a Professor Extraordinary on Natural Theology for the Lecture Tickets; and probably others upon similar terms, upon Physiology, Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, and other branches of Natural Science. The four College Professors in the College proper, might be employed also in the University Schools, and especially at the beginning.

To the fitting up the old Library building for recitation rooms, and other College purposes, and to the founding the Institute above contemplated.

The building, fire-proof, for library purposes, &c., will cost not exceeding \$15,000; and we ask your consent to make a contract at once for such a building, for the reason that the brick must be made, and the walls put up and covered before winter, or we lose a year; and this is a building highly desirable, even if we make no change in our organization.

The proper grounds and buildings for the Institute, will cost not exceeding the sum of \$20,000. So that it will be seen that, with the means now at command, we can put in operation, independent of State aid, a scheme far beyond anything yet attempted at the South—a scheme which promises to elevate the professions of Law and Medicine; to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge among our people, to develop the vast physical resources of our State; and above all, to protect that most critical period of a boy's life, lying between his fourteenth and eighteenth year. This Programme is presented for your serious reflection, and for your action at our next stated meeting in August; only, we greatly desire your assent in reply by letter, addressed to Hon. Asbury Hull, the Secretary, to so much of what is said above, in relation, to the fire-proof three story building.

No attempt has been made to present the arguments in favor of this Programme, or to answer objections—the object being clearly to present the scheme, for your unbiassed judgment.

By order of the Prudential Committee.

WM. L. MITCHELL, Chairman.



It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get the most out of a book is to read it straight through from beginning to end. This is not the case. The best way to read a book is to read it in a way that suits your own needs and interests. For example, if you are interested in a particular subject, you might want to read the chapters on that subject first. Or, if you are looking for a specific piece of information, you might want to look it up in the index. The point is to read the book in a way that is most useful to you.

The purpose of this book is to provide a comprehensive overview of the history of the United States. It covers the period from the first European settlement to the present day. The book is divided into several parts, each dealing with a different aspect of the country's history. The first part deals with the early years of the colonies, the second part with the American Revolution, the third part with the early years of the United States, and the fourth part with the Civil War and Reconstruction. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it includes many interesting facts and anecdotes. It is a must-read for anyone who is interested in the history of the United States.

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For

The Smithsonian Institute  
With Respects of  
Williams Rutherford Jr  
Librarian  
University of Georgia